THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 782 | COLORADO SPRINGS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1881. | Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

Getting Down to the Discussion of Business.

The Railroad Bill Talked Over Yesterday.

Denver's Tabor Opera House Damaged by Wind.

Platt Nominated For Senator at Albany.

What is Going on at the Nation's Capital.

COLORADO.

Legislative Doings.

HOUSE—MORNING

DENVER, January 13.—The following bills were introduced: By Johnson, to provide funds for the maintenance of an agricultural college.

By Green, a bill for an act to provide a special fund to be expended on the University of Colorado.

By Lumey, a bill for an act to amend an act concerning fences and enclosures.

By Barker, a bill to provide for erecting addition buildings at the mute and blind Institute and other improvements.

By Barker, concerning elections

Recess until 2 p. m.

SENATE—FORENOON.

The judiciary committee reported S B S 13 and 18 with amendments.

The printing committee reported bill No. 2 reprinted. Made the special order for two o'clock.

S C R No 10 taken up and adopted.

The following were introduced:

By Wolcott, for an act making it unlawful for any corporation of Colorado to do business in any other state except under the laws thereof.

By Freeman, relating to the salaries of state officers.

By Parrish, relating to the criminal code.

The following bills were reported by the engrossment committee and all passed excepting No. 6, which was tabled.

No. 6 bill for an act pertaining to the agricultural college.

No. 17, an act to amend sections 2 and 3, chapter 12, general laws, relating to chattel mortgages.

No. 19, to make the penalty for carrying concealed weapons not less than ten days imprisonment or not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars fine.

No. 22, a bill to give a government purchaser the necessary land for the erection thereon of forts, arsenals and other needful buildings.

Recess till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

This afternoon a considerable portion of time in both houses was consumed in discussion on the different bills, especially in the senate on Kearney's railroad bill. Several bills came up in each house for the second reading and were referred to the committees.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

In the house the following bills were introduced:

By Carpenter, for the relief of Isaac Brinker.

By Lauter, relating to fees of county school superintendents.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

In the senate, after the second reading of bills, the rules were suspended and Kearney's bill No 2, a bill for an act to regulate the settlement of over charges and damages by rail roads was taken up.

DISCUSSING THE RAILROAD BILL.

Jacobson spoke in opposition, taking the ground that the bill was inadequate for the accomplishment of the object desired by the people, that the railroad companies could subject the claimants to as long and expensive law suits for the settlement of claims as heretofore, and he said that the bill was intended to let the railroad companies down easy and make the people believe they had done something when in reality they had accomplished nothing. He said the passage of this bill would be an obstacle in the way of passing the pending bill for the creation of a railroad commission.

Rhodes replied in a short speech, saying that the bill was what the people demanded, that it would not be an obstacle in the way of further railroad legislation and he was willing to go before the people with that as a portion of his record

The roll was then called and the bill passed, Jacobson the only senator voting no

Killed in a Mine

DENVER, January 12. The Republican's Leadville special says. An accident occurred at the Iron mine to-day. A car connected with a gig for conveying timbers became detached and dashed down the south incline of 900 feet, instantly killing William Soda.

Accident to Tabor Opera House

DENVER, January 13.—The [illegible] this the following account of the accident to the Tabor opera house: At a few minutes past four this morning a fearful [illegible] streets and investigation showed that the entire northern wall [illegible] the [illegible] as in the uncertain light [illegible] tell if a further crash was imminent but few ventured into the alley, half choked with the broken bricks and splintered timber.

Shortly after daylight a [illegible] of the Times was on the ground. [illegible] great gap in the towering gable extended from the proscenium boxes to the eastern end of the auditorium, and the narrow alley running along the north of the building, was half filled with a confused mass of bricks, mortar and pieces of timber. A portion of both balconies, as well as the floor of the house, were carried away but the ruins were in such a condition that an intelligent estimate of the loss could hardly be made.

All through the morning crowds of the curious assembled, among whom were several well known builders and contractors, and a number of the workmen employed upon the building. The reporter had conversations with the majority of these gentlemen, and afterward with several architects, looking to the ascertaining of the cause of the disaster. Opinions differ widely and yet all are based on foundations of considerable truth and merit. The Times refrains from any expression of opinion, contenting itself with the mere utterances of such as were gained from outside parties, by the corps of local news gatherers.

One set of gentlemen gave it as their opinion that the cause of the unfortunate affair was the insecurity of the foundation, which though built up on the inside with dressed stone, were constructed mainly of small and irregular pieces, between whose surfaces were comparatively large spaces, filled up with the binding but not pressure sustaining mortar. To sustain this theory, illustrations in the uncovered portions of the foundations were pointed out to the reporter, and the position of the ruins were also cited. Instead of falling outward to quite a distance, as would seem most probable were the foundations and lower courses of brick sound and stable, the wall appears to have come down about equally upon the inside and outside, and the mass of brick does not cover any very large space as far as width is concerned.

On the other hand, another set of professionals and tradesmen, held to it that the foundations are strong enough, constructed well enough, and in no way responsible for the accident, but that the fault lies with the erection of the brick work during the cold weather. According to them, the low temperature had the effect of freezing the mortar, thereby injuring its strength and cohesive power, and the weight of the tall wall, and the outward pressure of the inward timbers all led to the culmination of the disaster.

Lieutenant Governor Tabor was also seen in regard to the matter, and he stated that the cause of the mishap was the insufficient strength of one of the piers above the foundation, and facing on the alley. This weakness he believed, was caused by certain openings that had been left as the work progressed, and with this one exception, the building stands to day as perfect and secure as it was possible to make it. What the loss will be has not yet been ascertained, but the delay in the completion of the edifice is a most serious loss to Denver and her people, and the feeling of fear and suspicion which must be excited by the event, renders it an open question, if Governor Tabor had better not rebuild entirely, the foundation and walls of his grand structure.

At any rate in view of the variety of opinions expressed as to the cause of the accident and the uncertainty which may in the future exist in the minds of the public who are expected to occupy the building, the Times is of the opinion that an investigation should officially be made as to the cause of the accident, and whether there can be any danger of its repetition

Since the foregoing was written Mr. Roberts, assistant in charge at the building, presents the Times the following card addressed to the public:

"In view of the disaster which occurred at the opera house this morning, and in the absence of the architect from the city, I kindly ask a suspension of public opinion until after the arrival of that gentleman. In the mean time the lot will be cleared up and the debris removed, so that a proper examination can be made. I would suggest that the building superintendent immediately summon a jury of experts so that when the ruins are cleared up a thorough and searching examination can be made and the direct and leading cause of the break down be ascertained and such steps taken as shall be just and assuring to the public.

JOHN W. ROBERTS

The Lieutenant Governorship

DENVER January 13.—The Times this evening says: Owing to the pressure of official business Governor Pitkin did not leave the city to day, but will do so to morrow, if possible. The action is taken that an opportunity may be offered the Hons Tabor and Wolcott to test their claims to the lieutenant governorship in the courts, if they so desire. His excellency does not wish both gentlemen to assume the duties necessary during his absence, but merely for each to approve one voucher, both of which will be duly refused payment, and thus the matter be brought before the supreme judges for final settlement. Should [illegible] fact so act, the government would wash his hands of the whole matter, and be good-natured [illegible] the two claimants remain in precisely the same position as now.

Storm in Leadville

DENVER, January 13.—The Republican's Leadville special says the worst storm known in Leadville history occurred to-day. Two feet of snow fell drifting ten feet in places. Buckingham's palace, a canvas tent used as a dance hall and skating rink was blown down this evening and a man named Jenks [illegible] was caught in the ruins and seriously injured.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Delegate from Utah

NEW YORK, January 13.—Thursday's Herald says A G Campbell, the newly elected delegate from Utah, arrived yesterday, en route for Washington. He says from all accounts polygamous marriages are being performed in Utah at the present day as frequently as ever before, and the Mormons, urged by their leaders, go into polygamy. Campbell will go to Washington with the purpose of taking and holding his seat, and while making no war upon the Mormon people, he will do all in his power to break up polygamy and the iron rule of the church in Utah.

'Courteous Attention'

CHICAGO, January 13.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The Colorado delegation to Mentor were kindly received and although they received no assurances from the courteous president elect, their suggestions as to the appointment of Governor Routt for postmaster general, were listened to with close attention.

Washington News.

HURD BEFORE THE ELECTION COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Frank Hurd and Judge Taylor are discussing before the election committee the right of the latter to a seat from Garfield's district

THE RETIRACY OF GRANT.

At a meeting of the house military committee, Sparks presented a report from his subcommittee against McCook's bill to retire Grant. McCook presented a majority report favoring the bill. The committee adopted Spark's report, which will be reported to the house.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

The senate foreign relations committee today took up the Chinese treaties, but did not complete their examinations.

Although the senate committee of foreign relations at their special meeting to-day did not have time to reach the point of action on the Chinese treaty it is learned that their examination of the documents so far as it had progressed up to the hour for adjournment has produced a decidedly favorable impression upon the minds of at least a majority of the committee and it is quite probable that the expected report in favor of its ratification will be unanimous. Owing to the engagement of various members on other committees there will not be another meeting of the foreign relations committee till next Tuesday.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Chicago Journal's Washington special says. Senator Eaton has prepared a substitute for Burnsides' resolution enunciating the Monroe doctrine in regard to the construction of an international ship canal by foreign capital, which he will endeavor to have the senate committee on foreign relations adopt at its meeting Tuesday. The substitute goes further than the original resolution and protests against the construction of the proposed canal by foreign capital under the guise of a charter from the government of Colombia and intimates plainly that the government will not suffer it to go on. It is believed here that the senate will adopt this resolution and the effect will be to stop De Lesseps from attempting to carry out his enterprise.

KELLOGG'S CASE.

Senator Saulsbury, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, intends to call up the Kellogg case as soon as the regular appropriation bills now ready for action by the senate shall have been disposed of. The democratic members of the committee say they have not been advised of any changes of opinion among the senators in regard to this case since last session but they can not believe that the democratic majority will permit Kellogg to keep his seat, especially in view of what seems to be a certainty that democratic ascendancy in the senate for two years after the 4th of March, depends upon ousting Kellogg previously. They are at any rate determined to have the question settled at the earliest moment practicable. The general belief remains unchanged however that not less than six or eight senators will vote with the republicans on this question and thus sustain Kellogg in the possession of his seat.

THE THREE PER CENTS.

The house adopted Randall's amendments. As modified it provides for the issue of four hundred million of five ten bonds, and three hundred million of ten year certificates, redeemable in one year, both bonds and certificates bearing three per cent interest.

CANNON INTERVIEWED

An interview with Delegate Cannon published in to-day's Republican, quotes him as giving December [illegible], 1854, as the date of his naturalization in the United States district court of Utah as the tribunal in which it took place. He also referred to certain transcripts from the records of that court, which he claims established the truth of his assertion and which he further said were published by the house of representatives among the miscellaneous documents of the 46th congress. These transcripts as incorporated in the Republican report of his remarks consist of what purports to be a copy of a certificate of naturalization signed and sealed by W. S. Applebee, clerk, on the date above mentioned, the copy being attested by Alfred Gold, clerk of the supreme court of Utah Territory, November 17th, 1874.

Why Barnum Does Not Investigate

CHICAGO, January 13.—The Inter-Ocean's New York special says: "Frequent reports have been circulated recently, some of which found publication in a vague form, to the effect that the democrats in congress intended to order an investigation of the Morey letter, and the circumstances of its use as a campaign document, with the view of justifying the democratic national committee and leaders in their endorsement and circulation of it. But there has been great delay in the matter, to say the least, and now there are reasons for believing that the purpose has been abandoned for fear the investigation might reveal too much of the inside history of the organization and the contentions which distracted it. Barnum recently repudiated Hadley, who it is alleged worked up the witnesses in Maryland and Massachusetts, and was anxious to throw the blame on the clerk of the democratic committee, Dickenson. In the proposed congressional investigation, the books of the committee, the originals of dispatches, and other documentary evidences, appear to have been relied upon as proof that the acts referred to were not those of Mr. Barnum. Hadley, however, recently returned to the city and so far has been unmolested. Mr. Barnum has suddenly discovered that he does not want him as a witness and the proposed investigation has been virtually abandoned. The reasons for this are said to have been suggested by Mr. Tilden, lest it should reveal the general inefficiency of the national and state committees and the fact that both were managed in the interest of Mr. Tilden rather than in the interest of General Hancock. The extent to which Mr. Tilden and his friends controlled those two committees has not been generally suspected by the public. There seems to be no probability that any congressional investigation of the Morey forgery matter will be asked for by the democrats."

Platt Nominated.

ALBANY, January 13. The republican legislature in joint caucus this evening for the nomination of senator, cast ballots as follows. The first ballot resulted.

Platt	53
Crowley	26
Rogers	10
Lapham	4
Wheeler	10
Morton	1

Platt's nomination was made unanimous.

Senatorial.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 13.—It is thought that Platt will surely receive the nomination of senator at the caucus Thursday evening.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 13. The republican senatorial caucus will be held this evening. Grow and Oliver are the only candidates.

DOVER, Del., January 13. The democratic caucus decided last night to elect Bayard senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 13.—The democratic senatorial caucus last night nominated Allen G Thurman.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 13

Silver bars, 110. Money, easy, 3. Governments, easy. Stocks irregular and weak.

Western Union	110⅞	C. P. bonds	114½
Quicksilver	12½	Sutro Tunnel	1½
Pacific Mail	51½	D. & R. G. old bonds	115
Mariposa	½		
Wells, Fargo	112½	D & R G consols	113⅞
N Y Central	151⅝	D & R G stock	91
Erie	50⅜	Coal & Iron Co bonds	97
Panama	224		
Union Pacific	115⅜	Coal & Iron Co. stock	39½
U P. bonds	114½		
Central Pacific	96½		

Caught on Western Union.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The Post says no great Wall street speculation ever caught so many professional speculators as the present one in Western Union. The profits were chiefly made by Gould and a few others, Vanderbilt being a close ally. The losses have been many and heavy, and the cursing is loud and deep

WANTED—[illegible] Apply to G. S. Holmes, care Hacker, Holmes & Co. a 12 1m

WANTED—Homes for two orphan boys. Address Mrs. F. A. Roberts, city. j 14 3t

WANTED—Six men to work with pick and shovel at Glen Eyrie, wages $1.75 a day. Apply [illegible] j 1 tf

WANTED—We desire the services of intelligent gentlemen and ladies to solicit subscriptions for the International Review, Magazine of American History and Barnes' Educational Monthly, in every city and town in the United States. Large commission paid. Samples of all three periodicals sent for 25 cents, or either for 15 cents. Write for terms.
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
m 22 20t 111 & 113 William st, N. Y.

WANTED—One thousand laborers for D. & R. G extensions. Apply to J. A. McMurtrie, Alamosa, D. C. Dodge, Denver, or R. F. Weitbrec, Colorado Springs. j 23 tf

TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN—Inquire of Ianthus Bentley, room No 2 Union block. a 1 tf

EVELETH & TAYLOR
—Successors to—
[illegible]
—Dealers in—
GROCERIES, FLOUR
AND PROVISIONS
Corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street Colorado Springs, Colo. 14-12 tf

WM. SCOTT,
Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter in all Branches.
Jobbing with Neatness and Dispatch.
At the old office of the Colorado Springs Company, No. 41 South Tejon street. u 16 tf

NOTICE!
Having exhausted my means I have concluded to resort to my old trade of
Painting, Lettering, Graining, Etc
Small favors thankfully received. Yours truly
Address P. O box 353, city. O. PARKER.
a 9 1m.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at Colorado Springs, Colo, until January 1st, 1881, for sinking an artesian well, six or seven inches in diameter, south of Tres Piedras, N. M., to a depth of not over one thousand feet. Contractor will be expected to furnish all tools and material required. Further particulars can be secured by inquiring of the undersigned at Colorado Springs, Colo. R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer D & R. G. R. R., Colorado Springs.
m 21 tf

JAMES BENEDICT,
Fire and Life Insurance
Placed in the most reliable companies.
OFFICE ON TEJON STREET,
Opposite the Opera House
a 14 tf

At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Japanese Ware,
Dolls and other toys. Hats and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, Feathers, Ornaments, and all kinds of fancy goods.
The Chicago Store, opposite postoffice.
g 18 tf P. ERICKSON.

E. M. PECK,
THE—
MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just received his NEW STOCK of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
comprising all the desirable patterns, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
at prices that defy competition

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
January 6th, 1881

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county at the county seat Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, February 5, 1881, at 10 o'clock a m., viz: Patrick [illegible] D. S. No 1767 for the [illegible] of sec 10, tp 11, south of range 64 west, 6th p m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: R. Steskins and S. Greenway of Easton El Paso county, Colorado and J. L. Bessre and Wm. Beaumont, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also William J. Harly D. S. No 1763 for the se ¼ of sw ¼, sw ¼ of se ¼, sec [illegible] and e ½ of nw ¼ sec [illegible] tp 11 south of range 64 west 6th p m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: [illegible] Holl [illegible], James E. A. Bruce, R. S. Thaxton and James H. Hamblin, all of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado

Also Reiner Steskins, D. S. No. 573, for the [illegible] sw ¼, nw ¼ of sw ¼, and se ¼ of nw ¼ sec 14 tp 12 south of range 64 west 6th p m. and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract viz: Isaac Vandenbergh, S. Greenway, William Snokle and John Bel, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado

Also David H. King, H. S. No 1703, for the [illegible] tp 14, south of range 62 west 6th p m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract viz: C. E. Noble, J. F. Pebbles and J. C. Mutson, of Colorado Springs, and A. B. Whitmore, of Easton, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

FERD BARNDOLLAR,
ws 1 5 Register.

HALLOWELL & WILLS,
Real Estate Agents,
—AND—
MONEY BROKERS.
Offer for sale among those now on their books the following desirable
LOTS
Lot 100x190, corner Dale and Weber sts, faces south and east; very choice location, $1,-300
Lot 100x190, North Nevada ave, faces east, $1,050
Two lots South Weber st, (for the two) $550.
Lot 200x190, North Weber, corner Monument, $1,475
Three lots, South Nevada avenue, full size, each $225
Corner lot 100x190, North Cascade avenue, two blocks south of college, $1,350.
Lot 50x190, s w corner Cucharas st and Cascade ave, suitable for a row of tenement houses. Faces east. Very desirable. Within one block of National Hotel on Tejon st. Price $850.
Choice lot 50x190 feet, at s e corner Huerfano st and Nevada ave. Price $1,300.
Lot 50x190 on Weber st about two blocks from Episcopal church. Price $425.
Lot 50x190 on Weber st, opposite Episcopal church. Price $1,050.
Seven lots on Cascade ave just south of the public school building. To be sold in a body.
Three choice lots on Pike's Peak ave, each 50x200 feet. Price $325 to $400.
One and one half lots on Corona st near the corner of Pike's Peak ave, being 100 feet front on Corona. Good location for tenement houses. Price $900
Corner on N. Nevada, 200x190 feet. Price $2,000.
Two lots facing east, on corner S. Cascade ave, 122 feet frontage, at a bargain, if sold within a few days.
Residence lot on Weber st three and a half blocks north of Pike's Peak ave, 50x190 feet. Price $850.
Lots on N. Weber from $150 to $250.
A very superior corner lot on N. Weber, centrally located, facing s and e, 50x190. Price $850.
A very fine corner on N. Weber st, 100x190 feet. Price $650.
Ten lots in McAllister's subdivision on N. Cascade ave. Inside lots $250; corners $350.
Several full lots 50x190, in south part of town. City water convenient. Price $125 each.
Also several lots, very desirable locations on
Monthly Payments
RANCHES, FARMS and GARDEN TRACTS FOR SALE.
Money to Loan on Approved Security.
HOUSES FOR RENT.
Office on Tejon Street, Opposite New Opera House
h 19 tf

DR. C. E. EDWARDS,
DENTIST,
Ground Floor Office,
Tejon Street,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.
m 21 1m

January, 1881
GRAND LINEN SALE.
We offer a large and well assorted stock of House Keeping Goods, consisting of
TABLE LINENS, bleached and unbleached
TABLE SPREADS with fancy borders.
NAPKINS, all patterns and sizes,
DOYLEYS, white and colored,
TRAY NAPKINS, TOWELS. RED DAMASKS, GERMAN LINEN TIDIES, ROLL LINENS, FANCY LINENS etc. etc.
We also offer a fine line of Foreign and Domestic Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, at a bargain.
Weatherby Bros.,
23 S. Tejon St.
P. S. It is our intention to make this linen sale a specialty here, as it is in eastern cities at this time of the year, and will offer purchasers special inducements for the next thirty days.
m 16 tf

WANTED

WANTED Work by the day or at home, by a good dress and cloak maker from Chicago. New house east of Wahsatch on Vermijo. a 13 2t

BUYERS patent flour, $3.40 at Sweet's
a 9 6

WANTED—A good cook to go to Glen Eyrie. Apply to Mrs. Wm Clark nursery gardens all day a 8 tf

WANTED—A man who is used to chopping. Also one for kitchen work. Apply to day to H. Johns, Spaulding House. 1t

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum .... $2.00 | Six Months $1.00
Three Months .... .50 | One Month .... .25

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Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri River.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to; we will not be responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

All subscriptions to the Weekly or Daily are struck off the list at expiration.

Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are responsible in cases that we do not want any advertisements from them.

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.

The fact that the population of Colorado is not now large enough to entitle the state to another congressman will do much to keep out of the state a very undesirable class of immigrants — the professional politician.

In the republican senatorial caucus in Pennsylvania yesterday thirty eight nominations were made for United States senator. The large number of names mentioned is part of the plan of Cameron to divide the forces of Grow.

Yesterday the state senate passed the bill in relation to over charges. The house should promptly follow suit. The bill will correct one of the chief abuses from which our merchants have suffered. It received no opposition from any railroad except the Union Pacific, and only one negative vote.

The cold weather of the present winter has extended further south than usual. Thick ice has been found in Texas. Several deep snows have fallen in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, while intensely cold weather has caused extreme suffering in Virginia and North Carolina. Advices from the City of Mexico of a late date state that it is unusually cold there. The cotton crop in Durango has been destroyed, and the cold weather in Chihuahua surpasses anything in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

There is probably no portion of Colorado of like area that is capable of supporting a larger population than the valley of the Animas river. From Silverton north and in the valleys of all the tributaries of the Animas are gold and silver mines in almost countless numbers, that are shown, even by the slight development thus far made, to be second in extent and richness to those of no other part of the state. In the lower portion of the valley, around the thriving town of Durango are coal fields of great extent, yielding coal of unequalled quality, which can be mined at a minimum cost. Within a year the gold and silver mines will be linked to the coal fields by the Denver and Rio Grande railway and the valley will be darkened with the smoke of many smelting works, that will furnish employment to an army of workers. In addition to the resources already named the soil of the valleys of the Animas and its tributaries is capable of producing all the vegetables, hay and cereals required for the uses of a large population. Considering these advantages it seems entirely unnecessary for anybody to leave Colorado for the purpose of seeking employment either in mines, mills or upon ranches.

It is so fashionable now-a-days to scold the railroads for their "exorbitant charges" for transportation that many persons have doubtless not realized that freight and passenger rates have been heavily decreased during the past few years. Freight is now carried on all the principal railroads of the country at rates that would have been regarded as ruinous eight or ten years ago. The following statement shows the rates in cents per ton per mile charged by thirteen different railroad companies in 1873 and 1879:

	1873.	1879.
Boston & Albany	1.96	1 10
New York Central & Hudson River	1 57	0 81
New York, Lake Erie & Western	1.45	0 78
Pennsylvania	1.41	0 79
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	1 41	0 76
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	1 33	0 64
Michigan Central	1.22	0 69
Chicago & Alton	2 12	1 05
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1 92	1.02
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2 49	1 72
Chicago & Northwestern	2.35	1 56
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	2 29	1 43
Illinois Central	1 51	0 97
Average	1 77	1.02

The freight movement by these roads increased, in the period named, from 45,557,000 tons to 67,092,500 tons, or 47.27 per cent., and the miles of road operated increased 20 83 per cent., whilst the earnings from freight increased only 3 84 per cent. The rate per ton per mile has decreased 42.31 per cent.

One of the most important measures before the legislature is that to provide for the protection, preservation and propagation of fish, and it seems to be so regarded by the members of that body. We believe that little is required beyond providing the Fish Commissioner with sufficient funds to enable him to introduce into the State in large quantities, such food fish as are reasonably certain to propagate and do well here. For our part we are tired waiting for mountain trout to which fish growers have hitherto given almost exclusive attention. Six or seven years ago trout farms were established on a large scale and up to the present time no considerable quantity of these really fine fish have been put upon the market. For some reason or other their propagation has not been successful. An effort is now being made to grow the German carp, and from what we hear of the habits and qualities of that fish we have no doubt whatever of the complete success of the experiments now being made to propagate it here. In all parts of Europe, from Italy to Norway, carp ponds are to be found, and wherever their propagation has been tried in this country it has proven successful. The carp is a vegetable eater and will thrive on such vegetation as grows naturally in soil ponds. It will eat with avidity grass, corn fodder, weeds, etc., when thrown into the pond. The cost and trouble of feeding them is therefore but little. Very many towns in Europe are supplied with all the fish food that they can consume from carp ponds of two or three acres area. We learn that Col. DeLaVergne is perfecting arrangements to propagate these fish on a large scale in the natural ponds upon the ranch of Charles R. Vincent, Esq., about four miles south of town. Probably no more suitable place can be found in the State for the purpose. Hitherto the Colonel's efforts have been obstructed by the difficulty of getting the eggs and young fish necessary, but he has finally made arrangements that will doubtless be successful. The carp attains a weight of 25 to 40 pounds in two to three years, and the flesh is highly esteemed in Europe.

ARAPAHOE'S ASSESSMENTS.

Denver's Virtuous Pretensions Examined—Her Merchandise Assessed at Less than Half—Her Cattle the Cheapest and Poorest in the State—Poor in Personal Property—City Lots Valued at About a Half.

DENVER, January 12, 1881.

The board of county commissioners of Arapahoe county, in answer to the resolutions of our commissioners, have adopted resolutions, which, among other things, claimed that "the assessment of Arapahoe county for the year 1880, and also for many years previous, has at least been equal in proportion to its actual value with other counties in the state, and more than that of El Paso county."

The resolutions also contained an invitation to examine the books. This invitation was accepted. In company with the chairman of the El Paso board of commissioners, Mr. Matt France, the writer visited the county clerk's office of Arapahoe county, and was afforded every facility for examining the assessor's books. We propose to give the result of these investigations, so far as they may relate to the claim of the Arapahoe board of commissioners, that the assessment of Arapahoe county is as just and fair as that of El Paso or any other county in the state. First let us look at the assessment of

MERCHANDISE.

Owing to a typographical error in a publication of the full returns of the official assessment of the state, our first criticisms were unjust and we have already made proper correction. The correct returns gives $1,481,140 as the total merchandise in Arapahoe county. We claim this is much too small for several reasons. In making our criticisms it will be necessary for us to be somewhat personal and we wish to state that in singling out any person or firm for illustration, we do not mean to intimate that their assessment return is unfair or unjust as compared with other returns in Arapahoe county, but we mention these specific illustrations as average assessments; showing that the assessment is unreasonably small. We sat down with a few well-informed business men in Denver on Monday night and figured out eight firms that carried a stock of over $1,100,000. The list was in part made up from the actual results of the account of stock January 1. The absurdity of the assessment is strikingly shown by the claims in the New Year's editions, of the amount of goods sold in Denver. We presume that there are very few merchants who in three months sell an amount equal to the stock they carry. Many are six and eight months in doing this. We presume that it is fair to say that the average merchant in Denver sells his entire stock once in three months. Now the assessment is $1,481,140 and the sales in a year therefore, if our premises are right, would be $5,924,560. But the News claims that Denver sold $50,000,000 in merchandise last year. Allow that the News exaggerated to the extent of doubling the amount of business done, then the sales would be about $25,000,000. If the assessment of $1,481,140 is correct, then Denver sold her entire stock of merchandise every twenty days. If on the other hand a reduction of one half of the business claimed for Denver is large enough, and if the supposition that the stock is changed about once in three months is fair, then the assessment of merchandise should have been about $6,000,000. We will give individual instances where the assessments are up to the average. Brown Brothers return $90,000 in merchandise. A reliable gentleman told us that the account of stock January 1 showed that the firm carried $256,000 in merchandise. Daniels, Fisher & Co., who are reputed to carry a stock of $250,000 are assessed for $75,000. Gottesleben, who carries a heavy stock of diamonds, is assessed for $14,800. George Tritch $40,000 ... John $25,000. These assessments are proportionately as high if not higher than any made. These returns indicate that only a half to a quarter of the merchandise was assessed. Whether this assessment is fair or not as compared with other counties, may be judged by the fact that Leadville returns nearly half as much merchandise and El Paso a fifth as much. Denver carries about as much merchandise as Colorado Springs in proportion to her inhabitants, but it should be remembered that Denver's large wholesale houses are carrying besides a stock of goods for the entire state. The candid investigator must conclude that even Arapahoe's corrected merchandise assessment is vastly too small.

CATTLE.

Let us look at a subject of still more general interest—the assessment of stock. The cattle interests of the state are among its greatest. The value of the cattle is one-thirteenth of the valuation of the entire state. We give the following table of the number of cattle, value per head, and total valuation in the counties which return over 20,000 cattle:

	Number	Val. pr hd	Total Val.
Arapahoe	36 290	$ 7 61	$276.120
Bent	50 435	10 98	553.935
Elbert	71 749	8 96	638 730
El Paso	23 984	12.67	303.975
Las Animas	45 988	9 40	436 524
Park	22 415	8 66	194 078
Pueblo	28 731	11 20	321 913
Saguache	24 637	13.40	329,799
Weld	85,181	10.80	920,247

It will be seen that Arapahoe gives an average value to her cattle of much less than any other county. A heavy cattle man in Elbert county says the assessment is put low so as to get as many cattle as possible along the county border into the Arapahoe assessment. He states that several Elbert county cattle men had their cattle assessed in Arapahoe county for this reason. A gentleman in Weld county says the same is true regarding his county. The injustice of this assessment may be better appreciated by the following table showing what the total cattle assessment of Arapahoe county would have been, had the same value per head been given in Arapahoe as in the other large cattle counties. Arapahoe's total assessment was $276,120. At the rate of value per head in other counties this assessment should have been as follows:

At the Bent county rate	$398,464
At the Elbert county rate	322,981
At the El Paso county rate	459,754
At the Las Animas county rate	344 393
At the Park county rate	314,271
At the Pueblo county rate	406,448
At the Saguache county rate	486,286
At the Weld county rate	391 932

It should be remembered that the above counties were selected not because the rate was high, but simply because they had over 20,000 cattle. We of course cannot state whether Arapahoe turned in the number of cattle more fairly or less fairly than the other counties, but judging from other assessments, it is quite safe to say that Arapahoe did not make a fuller return of her cattle than any other of the counties mentioned above. We were informed at the assessor's office that the number and value of the cattle were taken by the assessor as given by stock growers. No effort was made to fix a uniform value per head. This certainly shows great looseness in the assessment. It not only leads to injustice to other counties but to the taxpayers in Arapahoe. If a conscientious stock grower gives in the value of his cattle at $11 per head, they are assessed at this rate. If an unscrupulous man with the same grade of cattle puts them in at $5, his assessment is not raised. We can hardly suppose the assessment of any other county is made up as carelessly as this. It gives color to the claim of neighboring counties that Arapahoe's assessors offered special inducements to their stock growers to have their assessments in Arapahoe instead of in their own counties with the premise that the assessment should be low both as regards number and value per head. The above table demonstrated that Arapahoe's assessment is not in proportion to that of the rest of the state. Neighboring stock growing counties ought to take some action in the matter.

PROPORTION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Denver's returns of real property is the fairest part of her assessment, but it includes nearly all. No ranch or lot, though assessed at a low value, could escape. The assessment of land and improvements and railroads amounts to $15,108,591. The entire assessment is $18,830,603. This makes the real property over four-fifths of the entire assessment and the personal property less than one fifth. This is out of all proportion and shows that very little of the personal property was returned. The whole amount returned for 1880 is $3 722 012. This is less than was returned the year previous, when it was $4,240,970. We hardly think even the county commissioners of Arapahoe will assert that Denver has half a million less personal property May 1, 1880, than May 1, 1879. How then is the discrepancy to be accounted for? Simply that the assessment of Denver is becoming looser and more unjust every year. There could be no better evidence of this than the reduction of personal property in 1880 from what it was in 1879. To show how small the assessment of personal property is we will give the returns for this year of the real and personal property in other large counties:

	Real.	Personal.
Arapahoe	$ 15,108,591	$ 3 722 012
Boulder	2 407 140	923,945
El Paso	2,541,245	1,779 075
Lake	3 871 510	7 250 604
Pueblo	2,274 812	1 404 208
Weld	2,537,247	1,822 215

This table shows Boulder county has about one one-fourth of the personal property Arapahoe has, El Paso nearly a half, Lake nearly twice as much, Pueblo over a third and Weld about one half. Of course this proportion cannot be just. Denver's personal property is only about half of its deposits in the banks and hardly half its true stock of merchandise. Fraud, perjury, incompetence and injustice is written all over this assessment of personal property. Denver has nearly as much personal property as the rest of the state. The county commissioners of Arapahoe certainly cannot claim that the assessment of personal property in Arapahoe is just or even decent as compared with other counties.

TOWN AND CITY LOTS.

While nearly all the property returned in Arapahoe is real estate, the assessment on this is very low. We will give a few instances. The nine lots on which the Tabor Opera House is being built were assessed for $28,500. Some of these lots cost $10,000, and the whole property cost about $75,000. Another lot was assessed for $16,000. In the same month the assessment was made, an undivided half of the lot was sold for $17,000. Another lot assessed at $18,000 was sold in two months for $50,000. Tabor's block was assessed for $91,000. It cost more than double that. A gentleman who bought a house a few months ago for $2,500, was agreeable supprised to find he was assessed and only obliged to pay taxes on $700. The average valuation of real estate in Denver seems to have been only one half of its value at the time of assessment and not much more than a third of the present market value, as shown by recent sales.

The Arapahoe assessment presents several other interesting phases, which will require another letter. We shall then speak more particularly of the returns of money and credits, military tax, and also give some comparisons with previous returns of the county, by which we learn that, though since 1870 the county has increased its population more than fourfold, its magnificent buildings have been reared, capital has been brought in from the east and Europe, and our mines have poured their wealth into her lap, still the value of property has not doubled in value since 1870.

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House of four rooms; two lots; machine shop on rear end of lots, east side Cascade, south of Huerfano. A bargain if sold soon.

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Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Coal and Iron company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, January 24th, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, January 15, and reopened February 1.
A. H. DANFORTH,
Secretary.
Colorado Springs, January 6, 1881. a 6 td

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OFFICE over Barnes' Hardware Store. f 30 tf

DR. J. W. COLLINS
HAS removed to his residence recently purchased on North Tejon, near St. Vrain. Telephonic communication between office and residence. a 1 1m

D. C. DARROCH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Chronic diseases a specialty. Office over City Drug Store; entrance on north side. m 14 1m

FRANC O. WOOD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office over First National Bank. m 12 tf

JOHN C. FITNAM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Salida, (So. Arkansas) Chaffee county, Colorado. Special attention given to mining and real estate litigation. dwm 8 3m

THOS. M. SKINNER. E. H. JEFFERSON.
SKINNER & JEFFERSON,
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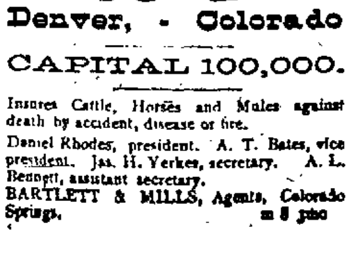

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SARA SEES HEARTBURN.

Bernhardt Laughs Till the Tears Come

From the Philadelphia Times.

Ever since Sara Bernhardt saw the wagon pass by the Hotel Lafayette last Monday morning, bearing the inscription, "Sarah Heartburn," on its side, and filled with trunks and boxes, on which were placarded: "Heartburn's laces, gloves," etc., she has manifested great interest in the burlesque on her name and fame in progress at Thatcher & Ryman's minstrelsy place. The subject was discussed among the members of the troupe, and on Wednesday evening her sister Jeanne, accompanied by Mons Soudan, went to the Arch Street Opera House and witnessed the performance. So enthusiastic did Mlle. Jeanne become over the caricature of Sara that she made it a constant topic of conversation, and pushed her famous sister to make arrangements for seeing it her herself. This was done through a letter which James H. Haynie, the correspondent of the Paris Gaulois, wrote to the managers of the minstrels, and a visit to the opera house made by him Thursday evening, in company with Mlles Columbrier and Sydney, two of the Bernhardt troupe. An agreement was made by Thatcher & Ryman to give a private performance yesterday afternoon for Sara's pleasure, and two o'clock was the hour named. At that time there were assembled a number of theatrical managers, newspaper men and friends of the Arch Street company, all awaiting the arrival of the famous actress.

At twenty minutes past two a carriage drove up to the door and Bernhardt, Mlle. Jeanne, Madame Girard, Sara's companion, and Mrs. Henry E. Abbey alighted, proceeding at once to the third row on the right in the parquet. Sara sat with her sister on her left and Mrs. Abbey on her right. Shortly afterwards Mlle. Columbrier, Messrs. Soudan, Angelo, Haynie, Jarrett and Abbey entered, the first three seating themselves directly behind the actress and the others remaining in the rear of the house. The Madamoiselles Bernhardt were dressed in black silk, with becoming afternoon hats, and each wore a cluster of Marshal Neil roses below the left shoulder. They removed their sacques immediately after reaching their seats and appeared ready to enjoy the entertainment right away. They had not long to wait, for the curtain was raised in a minute, disclosing the "Big Four," who began their rollicking business at once. Sara watched the contortions and changes with amusement, starting a little when the cymbals clashed and the comedians shouted. Charles Heywood then appeared in female costume and impersonated a prima donna at the opera. "That's Sara!" exclaimed Mlle. Jeanne to her sister when the gorgeous apparition first advanced, but seeing her mistake contradicted the statement. As Heywood stepped before the lights and said: "'J'aime l'opera,' give us some 'Sonnambula,'" the actress laughed merrily, placing her programme in front of her face. She seemed to enjoy every feature of his singing, and applauded until he came back and added another verse. Add Ryman delivered a lecture in his usual sedate manner, but Sara evidently was puzzled to catch his jokes, although she tried very hard. Her knowledge of English proved insufficient, however, but seeing how hugely everybody else enjoyed it she laughed and clapped her hands like a girl.

The familiar face of George Thatcher and his humorous make up fairly convulsed the visitors, and when he began singing a song commencing, "Have you seen Sara; isn't she a 'tearer'?" the subject of the song laughed immoderately, increasing her mirth when the words were translated to her. As Thatcher continued, Sara lost entire control of her risible muscles, swaying backward and forward with laughter, leaning on the seat in front of her, and tapping Mlle. Jeanne several times on the shoulder, causing the latter to burst forth in another merry peal. And when Billy Carroll sauntered forth, presenting an immense pair of shoes to the eyes of the audience, the Parisian favorite's "ha! ha!" was heard above all the applause.

There was a pause for a moment before the burlesque began, during which Sara scanned the programme, and when the arrival of Mrs. Splutters and her five children upon the stage gave warning that Sara Heartburn would shortly follow Bernhardt looked up, blushing slightly as she perceived an enormous pair of glass bottles leveled at her in place of opera-glasses by the cork female. Every eye in the audience was riveted upon the woman whose characteristics were to be burlesqued, and the appearance of Rice was scarcely noticed for the second until Sara herself showed her appreciation of the caricature by bursting into a fit of uncontrollable laughter.

The agony displayed by Sara Heartburn and her tumble on the stage only added to the merriment of Bernhardt and it grew apace with the presentation of the works of art by Ryman as specimens of the burlesque's handiwork. The bust which the audience was informed represented "Ell Rowan" as "Moses in the bulrushes" did not please the artist half as much as the daub depicting Weaver and Sparks fighting, which was intended as a "take off" on Sara's paintings. The fun continued and reached its climax when Rice and Ryman impersonated Camille and Armand. The imitation of Bernhardt's stage attitudes and gestures caused Sara to laugh to an extent almost painful. She seemed unable to stop, although she placed her handkerchief over her mouth and leaned forward in the effort to restrain herself. She abandoned all attempts, however, when the death scene ensued and Heartburn threw herself upon the sofa, after the manner in which a diver starts for the bottom of the sea. Looking first at Jeanne and then back at Angelo, Sara gave vent to her sense of the ludicrous until her eyes were full of tears. Being genuine drops of salt, it was interesting to note she absorbed them with her dainty cambric by delicately tapping each individual tear, much after the manner of a society belle who is afraid of removing some of the rouge adorning her cheek. There might have been danger of hysterics had not an attack of coughing interfered, and had not George Thatcher made himself known as Victor, Heartburn's son, blowing a horn and crying lustily. This burlesque on the social character of the actress did not seem to please her, and she sobered down considerably for the time. The comic thing, seem, however, again amused her and she engaged her gloved hands right heartily, seemingly sorry when the curtain finally descended.

While the visitors were preparing to leave a chat was had with Mlle. Bernhardt concerning the performance. She expressed herself as delighted with the entertainment and confessed that she liked Heywood's operatic imitations best of all. "It was more like a woman than the others," she said. When the conversation referred to Thatcher she observed that the Americans thought the French, as she, in particular, talked very rapidly, but she really considered Mr. Thatcher a more rapid talker than herself. "Is it not so," she asked, meeting with modest acquiescence she was led to say what she thought of the reference to her son.

"I do not think it was the proper thing," she answered in French with gestures and expression of countenance which indicated that she deemed it somewhat of an offense.

On the whole, she was highly pleased, however, and requested that Ryman's stump speech, Thatcher's song about herself and his poem concerning "Little Willie" might be copied and sent to Paris for publication. It seems that Thatcher already has a considerable reputation in France, having had a good offer to appear at the Cafe d' Ambassadors, in the Champs Elysees—the place where the Prince of Wales invariably stops and dines when in Paris.

The male portion of the audience ranged itself on both sides of the aisle while Mademoiselle passed out, and she ran the gauntlet of scrutiny with a smile and a complimentary phrase in her own tongue. Thence she went for a drive.

Old Boston Lawyers.

From the International Review.

John Lowell was the great-grandfather of the present Judge Lowell, of the federal circuit court of Massachusetts. He seems to be chiefly memorable for having been turned out of his federal judgeship under Jefferson's administration, and accused by Jefferson, in his posthumous diary, of having taken "British gold." Mr. Morse pronounces him "an honorable gentleman, sound lawyer, and a thorough patriot." He was one of the most efficient "abolitionists."

Francis Dana was a "Son of Liberty." From 1791 to 1806 he was chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court. He was remarkable for "carrying a large muff and wearing a white corduroy fur lined surtout—trophies, it was supposed, of his Russian mission"—in 1781. Chief Justice Francis Dana himself was the son of Judge Richard Dana; and in turn the son of Francis, Richard H. Dana, was a gentleman well known to literature; and his son, again, Richard H. Dana, has long been one of the most able advocates and brilliant speakers of New England.

Of Robert Treat Paine Mr. Morse says, he was "an honest, kindly gentleman, able and patriotic, but irascible to an uncomfortable degree. His bad temper and appropriate manners won him the nickname of 'Ursa Major.' Indeed, the manners of the judges to lawyers practicing before them at that period are reported upon all hands to have been execrable."

Samuel Dexter flourished from 1761 to 1816, and was federal representative and senator, and secretary of war and of the treasury. Mr. Morse gives us the following interesting particulars:

"Dexter was more simple than Pinckney in his style, seldom rising into oratorical flights, but preferring a clear, even, and persuasive fashion of address. He was not a learned lawyer, but he was a profound thinker, and was wont to work out his arguments by careful reflection rather than by the constant use of books. It was observed that he seldom had a brief, and in the rare cases when he made one it was only a few lines in length. At the time when the embargo laws were pressing hard upon the industries of Massachusetts, the merchants combined in a desperate effort to have them declared unconstitutional by the courts. Mr. Dexter acted as their counsel, and, though he lost the case, as was inevitable, yet his argument was long remembered on account of the ability displayed in it, and was generally reputed to be the most famous made by him. Soon afterwards, however, he changed his political views, and early in the war of 1812 he severed his connections with his old federal friends, and joined the party of the administration. For this conversion he was dubbed by the indignant John Randolph of Roanoke, 'Mr. Ambi-Dexter.' His personal appearance is thus described by Sullivan: 'He was nearly six feet in stature, of well proportioned, muscular frame. His hair was black, loose, unpowdered and worn rather long; it came lightly over his high, expansive forehead. His face was long, his complexion dark, his eyes large and light blue. * * * His common and usual manner was a dignified and formal reserve, that of one who is conscious of intellectual superiority. His personal presence indicated that he was not a man with whom liberties could be taken, or to whom familiarity could be offered. Yet in private intercourse, and when he felt himself unrestrained, he was an agreeable and instructive associate; but he did not take much interest in what is called 'company,' and spent but little time in that way.'"

Gore is mainly remembered by his legacy to Harvard University, which was used for building the library named after him, Gore Hall. He was professional preceptor of Daniel Webster, and by his influence our greatest orator and statesman was saved from being a court clerk up in New Hampshire. Mr. Morse says: "When he was governor of Massachusetts he used to make journeys, or rather progresses, about the country in a coach and four, oftentimes without outriders. He had a handsome estate at Waltham, where he built a fine house with a marble hall, modelled upon some English nobleman's country seat, and he kept also a deer park." Mr. Sullivan describes Mr. Gore as "rather tall, and in middle age, of full person and erect; but he began to bend forward at an earlier age than common." He was bald on the top of his head, and such hair as he had was tied behind and dressed with powder. His face was round and florid, his eyes black; his manners courteous and amiable. His eloquence was dignified and impressive. In all his relations and deportment he had the bearing of a polished and well-bred gentleman."

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For Plasterers' Use.

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(Over Stark & Downing's Hardware Store.)

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It Cures Coughs.
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It will shorten the duration of the disease and alleviate the paroxysm of coughing, so as to enable the child to pass through it without leaving any serious consequences.

PRICE, 50c and $1.00.

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TESTIMONIALS.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 15, 1871.

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Wm. Mack, Speaker House Representatives.
P. M. Zener, Rep. Harrison county.
H. L. Cauthorn, Rep. Knox county.
D. Montgomery, Rep. Johnson county.
C. B. Tarlton, Rep. Johnson & Morgan co's.
F. Schell, Doorkeeper House Representatives.
N. Warrum, Rep. Hancock county.
C. H. P. Abbott, Rep. Bartholomew county.
E. Calkins, Rep. Fulton county.
John W. Copner, Rep. Montgomery county.
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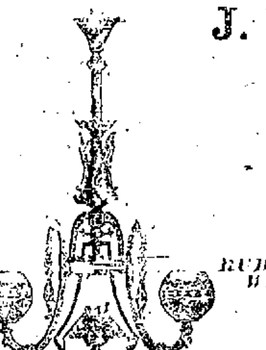

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From their springs, or otherwise, through a cheap lead pipe kept on hand for that purpose. We also set pumps and hydraulic rams where water has to be elevated.

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By the Brewery wagon to any address, by the quart or gallon.

Leave Orders at Brewery Office, Huerfano St., West Side, or Address Colorado City.

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Is showing its "legitimate effect" in the increase of Mr. Ferris' trade, and this he deserves, for buyers are beginning to find that when he advertised a reduction he means what he says. He now offers, as well worth attention,

Bargains in all Coats, Dolmans and Ulsters twenty to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in Fancy Dress Goods twenty to fifty per cent. off.
Bargains in several lots of Hosiery twenty to forty per cent off.
Bargains in several lots of Underwear ten to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in several lots of Blankets twenty to thirty per cent off.
Bargains, in all kinds of Knit Wool Goods ten to twenty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Furs twenty to fifty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Shawls ten to thirty per cent off.
Bargains in all kinds of Fancy Articles twenty to fifty per cent off.
Bargains in fifty kinds of other things, and all kinds of Staple Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc., will be offered at very moderate prices. Go to the

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

If you wish to buy CHEAP and get a Good Return for your money.

Respectfully,

EDWARD FERRIS.

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An experienced, careful, and skilful workman at any kind of mechanical work or repairing.

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Washing and Ironing will be done for fifty cents per dozen. Clothing will be called for and delivered. Address orders to box 407.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1881

TIME TABLE.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

GOING EAST

Leave Manitou.	*Arrive Colorado Springs.*
9 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
11 a. m.	11.30 a. m.
3.30 p. m.	3.5? p. m.
6.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.

GOING WEST

Leave Colorado Springs.	*Arrive at Manitou.*
10 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
11.50 a. m.	12.20 p. m.
4.40 p. m.	5 p. m.
6.40 p. m.	7 p. m.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Through Freight		*Way Freight*	
Arrive	[illegible]	Arrive	[illegible]
Leave	[illegible]	Leave	[illegible]
Leadville Express		*Eastern Express*	
Arrive	[illegible]	Arrive	[illegible]
Leave	[illegible]	Leave	[illegible]
San Juan Express		*San Juan Express*	
Arrive	[illegible]	Arrive	[illegible]
Leave	[illegible]	Leave	[illegible]

Through Tickets for sale to all principal points East at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman Palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton Reclining Chair Cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge to the Grand Canon.

For full information call on or address
M. ELLISON, Agent

Legal Notices.

SCHEDULE OF ADVERTISING RATES.

Administration notices four times	$5 00
Executors	5 00
Final settlement	4 00
All other notices of the same kind	5 00
Additional insertions at same rates each time	1 00
Land notices, one party only	5 50
Land notices, for each party — Afterwards in same notice	1 50
Trustee's and Sheriff's Sales	8 00

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.
ABE ROBERTS,
Proprietor of Mountaineer.

Allen's new building, adjoining the Central hotel, is entirely enclosed and workmen were busy yesterday putting in the front.

The members of the fire department meet at the hose house to-morrow evening for the election of a chief and a first assistant chief.

The regular monthly meeting of Hose Company No. 1 will be held this evening in Chief Pixley's office, Pike's Peak ave., at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested.

Dr. C. E. Edwards, the dentist, was busy yesterday moving into his new building opposite the opera house. The doctor can congratulate himself on having the finest dental parlors in the city.

Quite a large number of our citizens attended the concert at Colorado City last night. Following the concert a ball was given which was pronounced by those who were present a very pleasant affair.

The express from the south yesterday was detained several hours by a snow storm in the mountains. Heretofore the delays have been caused by wind on the Divide but this time is a storm in the canon.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Howbert will be pained to learn of the death of their infant son, Edmund Oliver. The funeral will take place from Mrs. Thomas' residence on Pike's Peak avenue tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Theodore Ingalsbe, of the firm of Monk & Ingalsbe, has a violin in which he takes much pride. It was made by a gentleman at Greeley and is constructed entirely of Colorado wood. It is the only one ever made in the state and good judges pronounce the instrument to be one of the most clear-toned violins in the city.

Several gamblers have recently made their appearance in the city and are plying their vocation in a quiet, underhand way. They are supposed to be representatives of the craft who were recently driven out of Leadville. They will undoubtedly find out in the course of human events that Colorado Springs is no place for knights of the green cloth, and should the officers once detect them in the act of gambling they will have to seek a more congenial clime.

Personal.

Mr. R. E. Sloan, of the Denver and Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. W. W. Borst, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, passed south yesterday morning after having spent several days at his home in Denver.

Mr. Clayton K. Smith was unexpectedly called east yesterday by news of the death of his sister and the critical sickness of his father. He left on the afternoon train via Denver and the Kansas Pacific.

College Nine.

At a meeting of the College Boys Base Ball Club held last nigh, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. McIntire, captain; Irving Covert, secretary and treasurer and Frank Johnson quartermaster. It is the intention of the club to put a strong amateur nine in the field during the season of 1881 and the following positions in the field have been assigned:

Johnson	catcher
McIntire	shortstop
Perry	Pitcher
O'Keeffe	1st base
La Lippe	2d base
Cooper	3d base
Covert	left field
Hart	c'r field
Miller	r't field

DISCOVERED JUST IN TIME

Smouldering Fire in Wanless Block Promptly Extinguished

Officer Tell discovered and extinguished an incipient fire last evening which, if it had been allowed to get under headway, would have proved very destructive. A smell of smoke was perceived about nine o'clock last evening in the hallway in the second story of the Wanless block, the entrance to which is on Pike's Peak ave. At the head of the stairway upon the right are the office of the Silver Wing Mining Co., and on the left the county library and the office of Col. E. T. Ensign, beyond are other offices and apartments.

The officer and those who had come to assist him searched long and diligently but could not for sometime find the source of the smoke. At last the fire gained such headway that the smoke could be seen curling up at the south end of the hall over the stairway. It poured out from an old wooden box, apparently a tool chest, which was at once thrown into the street. The officer found that this box had been used as a place to deposit ashes, and that the fire contained in the ashes had ignited the bottom and sides of the box. When the fire was discovered it had burned through the bottom of the chest and caught in the floor. A few moments' further delay might have caused an extensive conflagration. The amount of of valuable property contained in the Wanless block is equal to if not greater than that contained in any other block in the city.

There has been great carelessness upon the part of some one, perhaps a servant, in emptying ashes into an inflamable wooden box, placed in the hallway of the building. This narrow escape should be received as a warning by all and strict attention should be given to the proper disposal of ashes.

WALKING A WIRE

Various Theories as to How the Thing was Done.

We learned the particulars, yesterday, of the peculiar manner in which a pet canary belonging to a family in this city, came to his death. The cage in which the bird was kept hung in an alcove, and in order that the cage might occupy a central position, it was suspended from a wire which was stretched across from one side of the alcove to the other. The cage hung about two feet below the wire, and was suspended by a bit of ornamental cord. The bird was a great pet and a very fine singer, and therefore his loss is earnestly deplored by his former owners. Last Tuesday evening, when the family retired to rest, the bird was noticed sitting on his perch sound asleep, with his head under his wing. In the morning the family were surprised at not hearing the musical voice of their pet, who generally awoke them with a song. They accordingly hastened to inspect the cage. The bird was not there, but spots of blood on the bottom of the cage, and a few feathers on the floor showed that the bird had been murdered during the night. The question then arose what could have killed the canary, and it was finally decided that it must have been a rat. The most wonderful thing in the matter, however, was the manner in which the rat had managed to reach the cage, as it hung suspended from a wire in the centre of an alcove, as we have already explained. There was no other explanation under the circumstances than that the rat had clambered up the wall and had then walked the wire, like a professional tight rope performer, until he reached the cord, down which he crawled, and reaching through the wires of the cage, drew forth his prey and devoured it.

Opinions differed, however, as to how the rat had walked the wire, although all agreed to the main fact. Some thought that the animal had crawled along on the top of the wire, using his tail as a balancing pole, while others were of a contrary opinion. These latter persons were of the opinion that the rat had suspended himself under the wire and clinging to it with all of his feet, had also assisted himself and made his hold more secure by curling his prehensile tail around the wire. However this may be, that rat got the canary and he must have walked the wire to reach his prey.

Running by Steam.

Since the accident to the water works, the Gazette company have been seriously delayed with their work in the job department, owing to the insufficient power. As is well known, the power has heretofore been derived from a water motor, and the present force of the water is not strong enough to propel the various presses.

Although the water power is by far the most economical and convenient, it was deemed advisable to purchase a steam engine, and it was placed in position and fired up for the first time last night. The engine and boiler were furnished by Messrs. Ensminger & Davis of Denver. It is five horse power and will enable us to run all the presses at one time.

During the last two months it has been almost impossible to turn out in due time the large amount of job work that has poured in upon us, and in many instances our merchants have been subjected to tedious delays. Now that we are provided with power once again, our presses will be kept running day and night, and we will in the future endeavor to promptly deliver all work entrusted to our care.

COLORADO'S CATTLE.

Annual Report of Secretary Wetzel to the Growers of the State

Following is the full text of the address to the Colorado Cattle Growers' association, by the secretary, Mr. S. E. Wetzel, reported in the Denver Tribune of yesterday. The report will be found of interest to all who handle cattle:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of this Association.

My report you will find a mixture of suggestions, items bearing upon our law and business, with a condensed report of our inspection service, and I offer it to this association at whatever value you may place upon it.

This association has had an existence for eleven years, and has, at present, a membership of seventy-six names, all made since 1875, as we have no record of membership prior to that year. The cattle returned for assessment for 1871 were 14[illegible] head, valued at $2,[illegible] We find by referring to the New Year's edition of our dailies that the number assessed for 1880 were 341,5[illegible] head, at a valuation of $5,[illegible] This number is perhaps two thirds of the actual number of cattle in the state, making the full number about 850,000, and, while the valuation is [illegible] much below the real value as that of the number, we have a showing of about $14,000,000 is invested in this business. You add to the actual assessed value for 1880 the value of horses, outfits and improvements, and you have the snug sum of at least $6,000,000, upon which you pay the round sum of $24,000 of state taxes, with an additional one mill tax, making $5,767.37 for inspection. The latter amount you are begging to be allowed to pay to run your own business of protection. One inspection law, passed two years ago, has, so far as inspection is concerned, given us bountiful returns for the money and time expended, notwithstanding the complaints of some cattle men, who claim that they receive no benefit from this law. This class of complaints consist, first, of that number who entered into contract with this association in inspection, and failed to pay their assessment, when we used to raise the necessary fund by subscription, and when the few paid the expense for the benefit of the many. I can produce the names of this class.

The second class are those who claim that they have all their stock secure in inclosures, which mainly consists of a rail up and a pole down, or a wire stretched across the mouth of a gulch. While I think the class has some show of complaint, I would ask, if their stock is all secured as claimed, why do the majority of them attend the round-up away from home, when they know they have no stock there? The inspection law is an exceedingly good thing in this fence business; it ofttimes keeps cattle out that otherwise might get in. I have receipts to show for money paid for cattle captured that were supposed to be in the pasture.

Third is that class of cattle men who don't want any protection; in fact, don't know what lawful protection is. They were not around when it was announced that "man was the noblest work of creation." They take it for granted that they were their own creator and their own law, and openly claim that they can steal two animals for every one that is stolen from them. That is what they call justice and the first law of nature.

Last are the stock men who occupy the mountain parks and valleys. These people claim, and with a good deal of reason, that they did not derive any benefit from this law. While we admit that their stock don't stray off as that on the plains, we will not admit that their stock is any less liable to being stolen or driven off than plains cattle. The inspection commissioners had an inspection at Leadville a year ago and have one there now, and while the stock men in this section have never made application for any more, nor never wrote a single letter on the subject of their want and necessities, they can scarcely lay in any complaints. Their brands were reported for inspection same as those on the plains. I hold receipts for money paid to this class for cattle captured by our inspectors. I would suggest for the benefit of the cattle men in the mountains, in case the law should be amended this session of the legislature, that the commissioners should consist of five instead of three, as now provided, and that two should be appointed for the mountains; also that the money raised in this section be expended there, and also that the number of inspectors be increased to seven, at a salary not to exceed $100 per month. From the fact that a number of our counties have failed to levy and collect the tax as provided in this law, the commissioners were, through this neglect, unable to work out the full benefit of this law, and were of course by justice bound to give the greater benefit to that section that paid the expense.

The idea that the inspection tax should benefit every one alike that helps to pay this tax, is very new. This idea of taxation was old once—some 200 years ago—but it being born again makes it very new, and thinner than Colorado air. No tax does this; and I will answer it by asking you from Elbert county where your schools are, that the cattle pay $2,000 for; and your roads, that you pay $300 for? Who, I ask, has ever heard of a worked road in the eastern part of Elbert county? Where is your direct benefit of agricultural schools or anything of the kind? None, whatever; it is all indirect. I don't wish to be understood to be an opponent to paying taxes for anything that advances the country, enlightens the classes, and a general protection to man and property. I am in favor of all. And while the cattle industry stands head and shoulders above Colorado's first industry as regards revenue, is one of the first industries of the State—supports a large number of its inhabitants and had, perhaps, more to do in reclaiming the plains from the Indians and to make it tenable for our citizens—with all these points before us, it would be no more than equitable justice that the expenses incurred by our inspection system should be borne by our general state fund. This is the main point of complaint, and there is reason and justice in it. But while the cattle men pay their own expenses for protection, and then pay their per cent. of the general tax, they would reasonably suppose that somebody should enforce this law bearing so directly on this point. Who is this somebody? Have we any officer whose duty it is to enforce this law? If we have not, it is high time to create him. If we have, it will be the duty of our members to offer a resolution of inquiry, asking the executive as to what measures have been adopted in enforcing this law, if any. If no action has been taken, it is high time that some efforts should be made to protect this class in their rights. If this law is claimed to be unconstitutional, we have a court to decide this point. The executive recommends that the law be so changed as only to tax such stock as comes into roundup. This is untenable beyond all reason, and borders on special legislation, which our state constitution wisely prohibits. The county commissioners of some counties claim that this is a special state tax, and that they have nothing to do with the levying of it. If such be the case, our state officers are at fault, and if it is not the case the officers are at fault whose duty is to enforce the law. The duty will fall upon our stock members of the legislature to investigate this matter thoroughly, and use their best efforts to have it corrected. The counties on the plains that failed to collect this tax derived the same benefits from this law as those that did pay. There brands were returned the same and their cattle had the same protection throughout. Receipts at the office of the commissioners of inspection show that more cattle have been saved and paid for to Pueblo and Las Animas cattle men than any other counties in the state. One of the astute county commissioners of Pueblo county is one ahead at this date, having saved two head for him, and taken one head away from him. I suppose it gladdened his heart for the first and made him exceedingly sorry for the latter.

The inspection system is not unlike any other system of protection. The question is not the number and amount it saves directly, but the amount it saves indirectly. The latter can be put down safely at a thousand head—this would be a loss to Colorado cattle men of at least $25,000. Thousands of dollars would be spent in prosecuting thieves, and the very class of cattle owners who claim that they are not benefitted would be out of business in a few years.

One particular party, who thought he had closed out his cattle, and had not attended a round-up for two years, was paid for an animal last year and one for this; and thinks, if this system is continued, other people will ship enough beef for him in another year to support himself and family. Out of this number of cattle captured, a large proportion belong to parties who have but small bunches, or who think they have theirs even in hand along the mountains. They cannot afford to hunt the entire county, and their brands not being known as those of large herds, their cattle are the first that unscrupulous persons will try to get away with. The first statistics ever compiled on any reliable basis regarding the cattle industry of this state come through this system, and is a voluntary act on the part of the commissioners. The following comparative statement will show you conclusively what has been done, and as far as it goes is correct to the head. This statement will show our authorities, as well as our citizens, that our claim for protection of our property is not based upon a fictitious business, and that our industry comes to the front with a good showing:

	1879.	1880.
Colorado beef shipped through Omaha and Council Bluffs	16,107	10,570
Kansas City terminus of Burlington & Missouri railroad	37,139	
Kansas City		17,013
Burlington & Missouri terminus		7,860
Home consumption	9,724	11,198
Mixed cattle driven out to stock up range in other states	9,829	150,000

The last item is partly estimated. These figures are aside from thousands consumed and out of the road of inspection. Numbers of cattle taken away from unauthorized persons sold and money returned to rightful owners, 1879, 197 head and for 1880, 272 head. Of this latter the committee paid for 84 head; inspections for 35 head; unpaid, 6 head, and balance settled for by the shippers' value, the number actually saved at low figures, and they will pay the entire tax it requires to run this system.

Now, gentlemen, show me a law in existence that the direct benefit overreaches the actual money expended and I will show you a dozen that fall far from this mark. The cattle inspection business required a great deal of work and time, perhaps as much as a great many offices that pay a handsome salary. While the committee are willing to do their work, spend their time and money to successfully carry out this law, they only ask that our cattle owners will come forward and assist them in these offices. I cannot close without calling special attention to our inspectors, consisting of Messrs. Wyatt, Barron, Cutler and Stevens, for their close attention to this work and for the efficiency they have always displayed.

I. O. O. F. Installation.

At the regular meeting of Pike's Peak Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., held last evening in Masonic hall, the following named officers were duly installed for the present term:

W. R. Roby, N. G.
A. N. Wheeler, V. G.
Harry Iles, Treasurer.
J. G. Warner, P. S.
Will D. Gaby, R. S.
J. T. Fitch, W.
G. M. Young, C.
J. M. Somerville, R. S. N. G.
A. J. Downing, R. S. V. G.
George Pascoe, R. S. S.
C. W. Frost, L. S. S.
W. F. Bailey, I. G.
P. J. Williams, O. G.

The Election of Chief.

The election of a Chief Engineer of the Fire Department takes place to-morrow night. The only name suggested for the place is that of John Pixley, the present incumbent, and there is but little doubt that he will be reelected by a unanimous vote of the department. Mr. Pixley has, since his election last year, performed the duties of the office with credit to himself and with entire satisfaction to the fire department and public at large. It is seldom that a city secures a man who takes more interest in the welfare of a fire department than does Chief Pixley. He is a universal favorite with the firemen, and always found at his post of duty in time of danger.

It was principally through his endeavors that the new alarm bell was purchased as the subscription list was circulated and the money collected by him.

He can rest assured that his services are fully appreciated and that his re-election as chief of the Colorado Springs Fire Department is a foregone conclusion.

MARRIED.

JONES-MULHERIN.—In Colorado Springs, January 12th, 1881, Thomas L. Jones, of Rockridge, and Miss Trempy Mulherin of Gwillimville. Rev W. F. Eastman officiating.

DIED.

HOWBERT.—In Colorado Springs, January 13th, 1881, Edmund Oliver Howbert, aged 4 months, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Howbert.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Thomas, Pike's Peak avenue, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

ELECTION OF CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an election for a Chief and a First Assistant Chief of the Colorado Springs Fire Department, will be held in the Hose House, Huerfano street, on Saturday evening, January 15, 1881, at 7:30 o'clock.
JOHN PIXLEY, Chief.

Dr. J. C. Rose, successor to S. B. Westerfield, undertaker and embalmer. a-14-tf

Extra bargains in native jewelry at Allens. m 30 tf.

Leave orders at Stevens & Rouse's stable for carriage to and from day and night trains. Charges same as the 'bus. a 12tf

KANSAS BEEF LOINS at the North End Market. a-11-tf

The finest stock of native jewelry in town at Aiken's Museum. m 24 tf.

Patent Flour, New Process, $3.40 at Sweet's. a 9 6.

Converse & Co., licensed pawnbrokers. k 14 tf

We will board horses at any price from ten dollars up. STEVENS & ROUSE. a 12 tf.

Hulse Wool Mattresses cheap at A. L. Millard's. a 12 tf.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS, SHADE GOODS AND FIXTURES, PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND CALCIMINING AT BROWN'S, TEJON STREET. g 27 tf

Merchants and ranchmen who wish to buy groceries at wholesale for cash can get great bargains at A. D. Craigue's. a 8 6

Potatoes $2.75 at Sweet's. a 9 6.

Leave your orders for F. HERMAN'S lager beer, wines and liquors, at Mr. Charles Heiser's butcher shop, 4 doors north of GAZETTE printing office. a-4-tf.

NOTICE.

All persons owing me notes or accounts past due will please call and settle same immediately and save costs. G. S. Barnes. m 21 tf

THE BLOCKADE IS BROKEN.

They have come. Those solid meat oysters, at the North End Market. a-11-tf

Patent Flour, New Process, $3.40, at Sweet's. a 9 6.

Parties wishing to go to F. HERMANN'S Summer Resort can now go by rail as all trains will be stopped if the conductor is notified before reaching there. a 4 ly

NOTICE.

I will pay $5 reward for the conviction of any person found stealing the DAILY GAZETTE from subscribers' doors.
tf HARRY ILES.

OH, WHAT A COUGH!

Will you heed the warning?—the signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by F. E. Robinson. e 16*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished room with board, Cucharas street, first door east of Weber. a 8 6*

FOR RENT—Three very desirable communicating rooms, over the Pike's Peak dry goods emporium. Best location in Colorado Springs for a dress-maker, physician or dentist. Apply to Hallowell & Wills. m 30 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good family horse, harness and phaeton, very cheap. Apply on North Tejon, between Monument and Dale. a 14 2

FOR SALE Tent and fixtures on Tejon street, opposite opera house. Apply at tent. a 14 tf

FOR SALE Cheap, one good driving horse, two single buggies, one double carriage. Enquire of W. C. Prewitt, Pike's Peak ave., east of Corona street. a 13 6*

NEW Process patent flour, $3.40 at Sweet's. a 9 6.

FOR SALE A good milch cow. Apply to Harry Iles, this office. a 9-tf.

FOR SALE Lumber from eighteen dollars per thousand up, at new lumber yard, corner Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues. m 3 tf

FOR SALE—Potatoes 2.75 at Sweet's. a-9-6.

FOR SALE.—A few shares in two prospecting companies. Skillful prospectors in field. Address Box 456, P. O. f 8 tf

M. L. DECOURSEY'S
Real Estate
COLUMN.

SPECIAL.

FOR SALE.

Ranch of 375 acres tillable land, including 20 acres already in alfalfa, just south of town; with good house of 8 rooms, corral, stable, wagon, etc, and some horses. The land is all fenced, and with seeding, will yield 200 to 250 tons of hay yearly, and afford pasturage for 30 head of milch cows. Has ditch rights.

Ranch of 920 acres of fenced land just south of town. Has on it a splendid spring of never-failing water. Will yield 60 to 150 tons of hay per annum.

A 20 acre garden tract north part of town, directly under big ditch, partly fenced; has been cultivated; with house of 4 rooms, stone foundation. A splendid bit of ground for a fruit farm and a bargain at $1,500, or will trade for city property.

Splendid sheep ranch of 640 acres of deeded land, ten miles northeast of Colorado Springs; 200 acres fenced. Can cut 20 tons of hay yearly; fine range; good frame house, plastered and papered, of 3 rooms and pantry; barn, corral, sheds, spring and creek water. *This is an opportunity not often met with of acquiring a valuable sheep ranch near the city.*

The Junction House property at the head of Ute Pass, 10 miles above Manitou, and at the point where the Leadville, South Park, Fairplay, Summit Park and Manitou Park roads turn into the Ute Pass road, consisting of 160 acres of land, 2½ miles of post fence; frame hotel of 12 rooms with 85 feet of porch, well finished inside and out; wood house, milk house and cellar, all under same roof as hotel building; large yard with 120 feet of good picket fence in front, two large open fireplaces in hotel; also stabling for 18 span of horses; loft holds five tons of hay; granary 10x28 feet; ice house holding 100 tons with pond near to it with capacity for cutting 200 tons; hennery 16x25 feet; log camp house 16x20 feet, calf house 14x24 feet; five corrals with sheds; good well near stable; spring near house; stream of water runs through the property; eighteen acres under cultivation; good range for cattle. This is the best stopping place in the mountains, and an energetic man can make a good thing out of it. The present owner is getting old and wishes to retire from active business.

A beautiful home just south of town, one mile from postoffice, comprising two acres of land set out with fruit and shade trees, strawberries, currants and gooseberries in bearing, 60 grape vines to bear next year; well of soft water. Cheyenne and Fountain creeks running close by. Good frame, plastered house of 6 rooms, open grate, porch, bay window, stoned up cellar, very handsomely and completely furnished. Will sell grounds, house, furniture, etc., for $2,600. A GREAT BARGAIN.

Ranch of 136 acres, 18 miles north of city, at Borst Station, 100 acres fenced, 50 acres under ditch and cultivation, with story and a half house, plastered, of 9 rooms, stone milk dairy cellar, fine well, stable, chicken house and corral. Also 100 acres large timber. The entire outfit for $2,500, of which $860 may stand.

Ranch of 160 acres of fenced and deeded land on East Kiowa Creek, near Gomer's Mills Postoffice, with log house of 5 rooms, barn, corral, chicken house, etc. Creek running through the ranch, and also an excellent never failing spring. Will cut 20 tons of hay this year; 25 acres in onions, turnips, cabbage and other vegetables; 3 acres first class potatoes. Big and small timber in quantity on the ranch. Has range for several thousand sheep or cattle. Will sell for $1,600 if at once.

Sanders & Aux's stables, both at Colorado Springs and Manitou. Very valuable properties and running a large and profitable business. Will be sold singly or together, without the stock and plant, at reasonable terms.

Splendid cultivated tract of 3½ acres, north part of city, fenced, with first class house of 6 rooms, cellar, good well, small fruits, asparagus beds and shade trees, $3,500, of which $1,000 may stand.

THE IRON SPRINGS HOTEL,

at Manitou, including surrounding grounds, and also the furniture in the hotel; or will rent the hotel and sell the furniture and bedding therein. This has always been a popular hotel, from its beautiful location and its proximity to the celebrated iron springs, and parties wishing to engage in the business will find this a favorable opportunity.

The fine property on Tejon street, above Kiowa, and adjoining Dr. Coombs' office on the corner, consisting of a very valuable lot with two story house of eight rooms, summer kitchen and porch, city water in summer kitchen and on first and second floors of house. The house is fully furnished and furniture will be included in sale.

FOR RENT.

Completely furnished house of 8 rooms. City water, coal house and wood shed; large barn, cellar, etc.; $75 per month.

Two-room unfurnished house on North Weber, $7 a month.

Five-room house one mile north of town, to rent for a few months at a nominal rent to party who will take care of it.

Unfurnished house of six rooms and bath room; Pike's Peak avenue near Wahsatch, $25 a month.

Cottage at Manitou, completely and minutely furnished. Has 5 comfortable rooms, cellar, hydrant water. Located between the "Shoshone" and "Navajo" mineral springs, and close to the post office. Will rent until May 1st, 1881, for $35 per month.

Unfurnished house of 5 rooms, on South Nevada avenue. $15 a month

I have for sale

COTTAGES and CHOICE CITY LOTS ON EASY TERMS.

INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES

For information upon above and other properties, apply to

M. L. DeCoursey,
REAL ESTATE AGENT

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